

PH0500267

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 5 1977

DATE ENTERED

JAN 3 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

**

Prospect Hill Plantation, Arcadia Plantation

AND/OR COMMON

Arcadia Plantation

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5 miles east of Georgetown off U.S. Hwy. 17

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

-X- VICINITY OF

#6

STATE

South Carolina

CODE
045

COUNTY

Georgetown

CODE

043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

___STRUCTURE

___SITE

___OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

___BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

___IN PROCESS

___BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

___UNOCCUPIED

___WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

___YES: RESTRICTED

___YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

___AGRICULTURE

___MUSEUM

___COMMERCIAL

___PARK

___EDUCATIONAL

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

___ENTERTAINMENT

___RELIGIOUS

___GOVERNMENT

___SCIENTIFIC

___INDUSTRIAL

___TRANSPORTATION

___MILITARY

___OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Pate

STREET & NUMBER

Arcadia Plantation

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

STATE

South Carolina

-X- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Georgetown County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Screven Street

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

STATE

South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

DATE

1973 (update)

___FEDERAL ☒ STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

S. C. Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Arcadia Plantation House is a two-story clapboard structure set upon a raised brick basement. The main portion of the structure was built ca. 1794 and is flanked by wings which were added in the early 20th Century.

The front (west) facade has a hipped roof with a centrally located pedimented portico. The portico is double-tiered, each level having a balustrade and four slender columns, the first level being Doric in order and the second being Ionic. A double stairway with landing leads to the lower level of the portico. In the pediment of the portico is a semicircular inset with a 6/6 window. The first floor entrance has a paneled door with rectangular transom, the muntins of which form a semicircular motif in typical Georgian fashion. This facade faces terraced gardens which lead toward the Waccamaw River.

A screened porch, added ca. 1914, dominates the rear (east) facade. Above the porch is a balustraded deck which is accessible by a door cut into the original Palladian window at the stair landing.

The right (south) wing is octagonally shaped and features a convex Mansard roof. It was constructed ca. 1912 as a dining room. The left (north) wing was constructed ca. 1920, is rectangular in shape with a hipped roof, and houses the master bedroom.

Windows are 6/6 with paneled shutters. The roof is hipped, covered with standing seamterne and accentuated by hipped dormers. The cornice features dentil moldings and delicate fretwork. Chimneys are exterior (4) and are presently painted white.

Interior: The original section of the house follows a four room with central hall plan. This was altered (early 20th Century) when the two rooms to the right (south) of the main floor central hall were converted into one large room. Another alteration to the main floor was the paneling (ca. 1960) of the northeast sitting room for use as an office. The walls have paneled wainscoting and dentil cornice moldings. The mantels in each room are Federal in design, having pilasters, paneled overmantels, and decorated friezes.

A two-flight stairway with Palladian window (now door) at the landing leads to the second floor. There are two bedrooms on each side of the central hall. Wainscoting and cornice details are simpler than those of the main floor. However, the northwest bedroom features the most elaborate decorative work in the house, having a highly embellished mantel, overmantel, and cornice.

The right wing consists of an octagonally shaped dining room with convex Mansard ceiling. Wall and mantel details have been modeled after those in the main house. The left wing is a large master bedroom with detailings also similar to those in the original portion of the structure. The full basement follows the plan of the floors above.

The floors are original as are the six panel doors.

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The history of Arcadia Plantation dates from the 18th Century when it was known as Prospect Hill and was the seat of a large productive rice plantation. Located in Georgetown County, Prospect Hill was one of many rice plantations which together eventually led the nation in rice production. Arcadia is also significant as having been the residence of three families--the Allstons, Hugers, and Wards--who were actively involved in the political and social affairs of the state.

Between 1732 and 1737 Anthony and George Pawley (brothers) received royal grants for three tracts of land totaling 775 acres. This property remained in the Pawley family until 1769 when it was acquired by Joseph Allston. During Allston's ownership, the southern portion of the tract became known as Prospect Hill. Allston left this property to his son Thomas who began construction of the present house. (His will of 1794 left to his wife Mary the plantation and "house frame.") Although Mary Allston later married Benjamin Huger, she retained ownership of her property. In her will of 1837, however, she stated that she had sold all her real estate in All Saints Parish to Joshua John Ward. Ward's will (dated 1848) left the plantation to his son Benjamin Huger Ward.

In 1906, Dr. Isaac E. Emerson bought Prospect Hill and gradually added several neighboring plantations to his holdings. Emerson made Prospect Hill the seat of his estate, called it "Arcadia," enlarged the house, and landscaped the grounds.

Agriculture: Prospect Hill was one of numerous plantations along the Waccamaw River in Georgetown County, an area which was a leading rice producer. In 1790, Thomas Allston, owner of Prospect Hill and 203 slaves, was one of the largest rice planters in All Saint's Parish. However, the peak of rice production at Prospect Hill came during the ownership of Joshua John Ward. In 1850, Ward's plantations with a work force of approximately 1,100 slaves produced 3,900,000 pounds of rice. In 1860, Ward's estate (he died in 1853) yielded 4,410,000 pounds of rice, "a crop larger than that grown by any other family in the entire district."¹

Landscape Architecture: Evidence indicates that the gardens at Prospect Hill were begun while Mary Allston Huger resided there between ca. 1794 and ca. 1837. William Hasell Wilson (1811-1902), who as a youth spent his summers on the Waccamaw, states

(continued)

¹ George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), p. 301.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allston, Elizabeth Deas. Allstons and Alstons of Waccamaw. 1936, pp. 16-21, 27, 35.
Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971. U.S. Government Printing
Office, 1971. p. 1156.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 90 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,7 6,6,5,7,4,0 3,6,9,5,3,8,0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 1,7 6,6,4,7,0,0 3,6,9,4,7,3,0

B 1,7 6,6,5,7,4,0 3,6,9,4,7,4,0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 1,7 6,6,4,7,0,0 3,6,9,5,3,4,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The southern boundary commences at the hill on the edge of the rice field marsh which is a bank known as the Hobcaw Barony line and runs due east 36 chains to a dirt road which intersects the traffic circle on the main entrance drive to Prospect Hill; the line turns northeast and follows the dirt road 23 chains to a point just northeast of the Negro church; the line then turns west, northwest behind the church and continues on this line 15 chains; it then turns a right angle to the southwest for 10 chains; the

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kappy McNulty, Historic Preservation Division

Kathy Hendrix, Waccamaw
Regional Planning & Development
Council

ORGANIZATION

DATE

S. C. Department of Archives & History

March 10, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P. O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station

(803) 758-5816

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Columbia

South Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☒

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Charles E. Lee, State Historic Preservation
Officer

DATE

4/14/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

1.3.78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1.3.78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Surroundings: Arcadia is situated near the Waccamaw River amidst numerous live oaks. A series of terraced gardens (including a swimming pool) extend from the front (west) of the house toward the river. Near the rear (east) of the house is a large two-story guest house (early 20th Century). Also located at the rear are stables, a bowling alley (both early 20th Century), tennis courts, and several other plantation-related structures. Located to the south of the house are several tenant houses and an antebellum Negro church (St. Ann's) which has been brick veneered.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 5 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE TWO

in his reminiscences: "...Prospect Hill, where resided Mrs. Huger, the widow of Benjamin Huger; this was a show place, conspicuous in the southern states; the mansion house was large and handsomely furnished, and the adjacent grounds in which were many rare plants were kept in beautiful order."²

After Dr. Isaac E. Emerson acquired the property in 1906, he expanded and developed the grounds. Today, the grounds feature terraces and include a variety of azaleas and camellias.

Political: In 1788, Thomas Allston was one of two delegates representing All Saint's Parish at South Carolina's ratification convention of the U.S. Constitution. Between 1796-1797 and 1806-1813 Benjamin Huger was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Huger served in the United States Congress between 1799-1805 and 1815-1817, and in the South Carolina Senate between 1818-1823, presiding over that body from 1819-1822. When President James Monroe visited Georgetown in 1819, he stayed at Prospect Hill, and his host, Huger wrote the welcoming speech.

Joshua John Ward, another owner of Prospect Hill, served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1832-1835, the South Carolina Senate from 1842-1850, and was Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina from 1850-52.

Architecture: Although dating from ca. 1794, Arcadia is a superb example of the Late Georgian style as influenced by Palladio. A strong similarity exists between the design of Arcadia and that of the Miles Brewton House in Charleston, dating some twenty years earlier. Such refined details as a double portico of both Roman Doric and Ionic order, a dentil cornice with fretwork, and Adam-style interior embellishments outweigh the vast 20th Century alterations the house has undergone.

²Elizabeth B. Pharo, ed., Reminiscences of William Hasell Wilson, 1811-1902 (Philadelphia: Patterson and White Company, 1937), p. 20.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 5 1977
DATE ENTERED	JAN 3 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE three

Davidson, Chalmers G. The Last Foray. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971, pp. 258-259.

Edgar, Walter, ed. Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974, pp. 246, 269, 275, 280, 285, 326, 330.

Lachicotte, Alberta Morel. Georgetown Rice Plantations. Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1955, pp. 18-26.

Leiding, Harriette Kershaw. Historic Houses of South Carolina. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1921, pp. 121-122.

Pharo, E. B., ed. Reminiscences of William Hasell Wilson, 1811-1902. Philadelphia: Patterson and White. 1937, p. 20.

Reynolds, Emily B. and Faunt, Joan R., eds. Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina. Columbia: S.C. Archives Department, 1964, pp. 241, 327.

Rogers, George C., Jr. The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970, pp. 166, 169, 176-177, 242, 250-253, 259, 301.

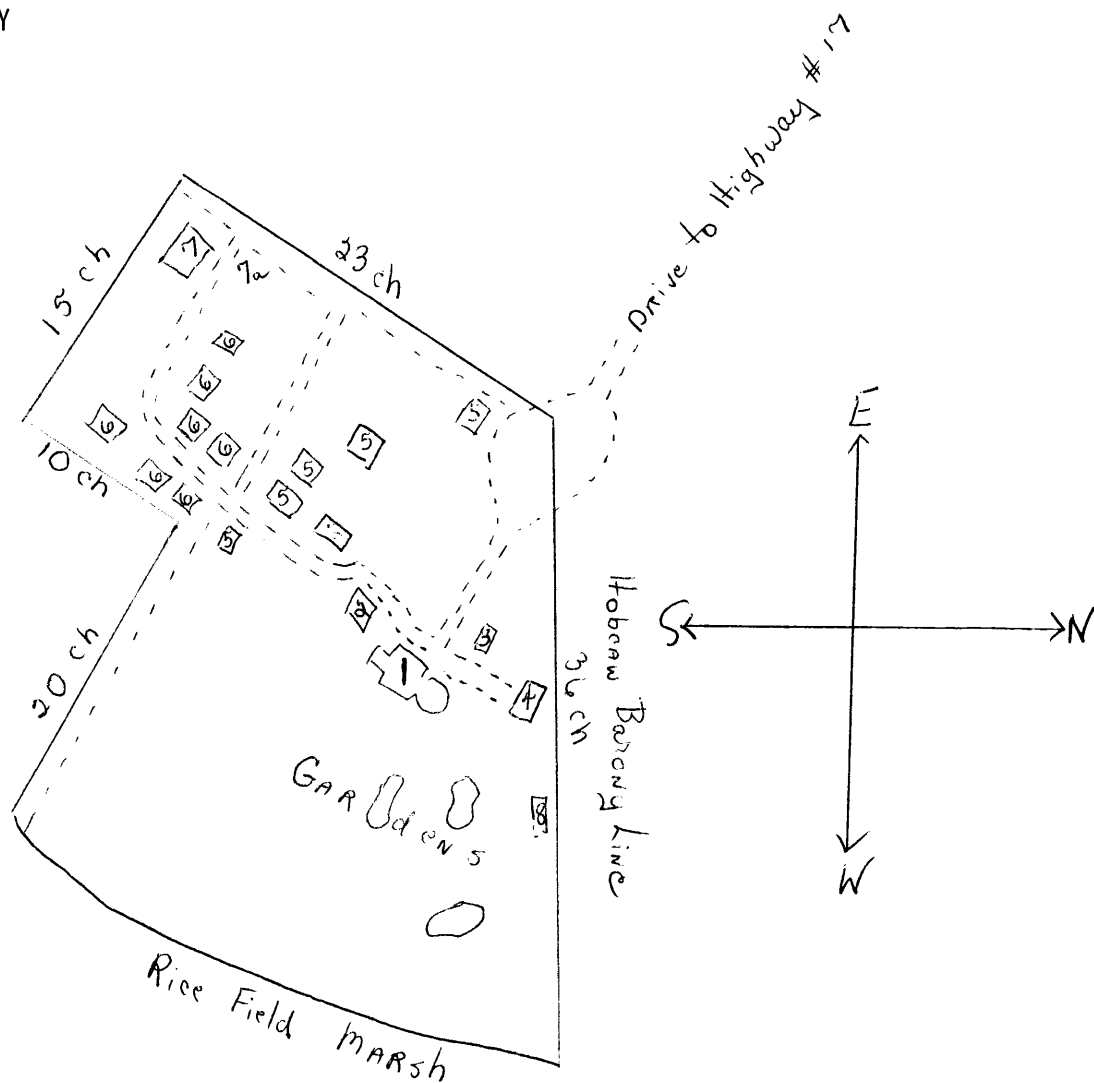
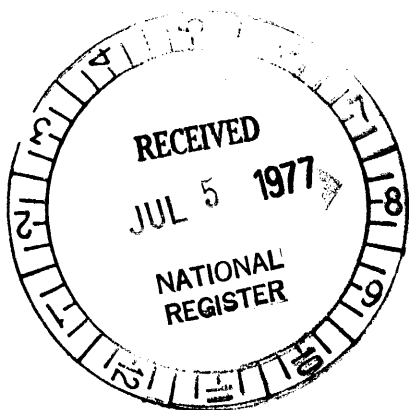
Smith, Henry A. M. "The Baronies of South Carolina." South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIV. Ed. Mabel Louise Webber. Charleston: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, 1913, pp. 70-74.

"In the Old South State." New England Magazine. January 1893, pp. 672-675.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Colonial Plats, Vol. I, pp. 296, 299, Vol. III, p. 286. Charleston Wills, W.P.A. Copies, Vol. 6, p. 328, Vol. 9, p. 333, Vol. 12, p. 435, Vol. 41, pp. 791-800. Charleston Deeds, Q-3, p. 186, N-3, p. 193. Marriage Settlements, Vol. 2, p. 499-503. Census of 1850, Georgetown District, Lower All Saints. Agriculture Census of 1850, Georgetown District, Lower All Saints, p. 717. Agriculture Census of 1860, Georgetown District, Lower All Saints, p. 21.

line then turns at the intersection it makes with a dirt road toward the west, northwest following the road for 20 chains which brings it to the corner of the rice field marsh; it then follows the edge of the marsh south to the point of its beginning.

ARCADIA PLANTATION
GEORGETOWN COUNTY
SKETCH MAP



1. Arcadia Plantation House
2. Guest House, early 20th Century
3. bowling alley, early 20th Century
4. stables, early 20th Century
5. plantation-related buildings, including caretaker's residence
6. tenant houses
7. St. Ann's Church (antebellum Negro church)
- 7a. Negro cemetery
8. cemetery

Total acreage: 90 acres more or less
10 chains = 1 inch